

(b) The supplies or services are to be purchased from Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (see subpart 8.6); or

(c) The acquisition involves the purchase, from any State prison, of finished supplies that may be secured in the open market or from existing stocks, as distinguished from supplies requiring special fabrication.

[48 FR 42258, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 60 FR 34758, July 3, 1995; 61 FR 31644, June 20, 1996; 68 FR 28082, May 22, 2003; 79 FR 24203, Apr. 29, 2014]

Subpart 22.3—Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act

22.300 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures for applying the requirements of 40 U.S.C. chapter 37, Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards (the statute) to contracts that may require or involve laborers or mechanics. In this subpart, the term “laborers or mechanics” includes apprentices, trainees, helpers, watchmen, guards, firefighters, fireguards, and workmen who perform services in connection with dredging or rock excavation in rivers or harbors, but does not include any employee employed as a seaman.

[79 FR 24203, Apr. 29, 2014]

22.301 Statutory requirement.

The statute requires that certain contracts contain a clause specifying that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be required or permitted to work more than 40 hours in any workweek unless paid for all such overtime hours at not less than 1½ times the basic rate of pay.

[48 FR 42258, Sept. 19, 1983 as amended at 51 FR 12293, Apr. 9, 1986; 79 FR 24203, Apr. 29, 2014]

22.302 Liquidated damages and overtime pay.

(a) When an overtime computation discloses underpayments, the responsible contractor or subcontractor must pay the affected employee any unpaid wages and pay liquidated damages to the Government. The contracting officer must assess liquidated damages at the rate of \$10 per affected employee

for each calendar day on which the employer required or permitted the employee to work in excess of the standard workweek of 40 hours without paying overtime wages required by the statute.

(b) If the contractor or subcontractor fails or refuses to comply with overtime pay requirements of the statute and the funds withheld by Federal agencies for labor standards violations do not cover the unpaid wages due laborers and mechanics and the liquidated damages due the Government, make payments in the following order—

(1) Pay laborers and mechanics the wages they are owed (or prorate available funds if they do not cover the entire amount owed); and

(2) Pay liquidated damages.

(c) If the head of an agency finds that the administratively determined liquidated damages due under paragraph (a) of this section are incorrect, or that the contractor or subcontractor inadvertently violated the statute despite the exercise of due care, the agency head may—

(1) Reduce the amount of liquidated damages assessed for liquidated damages of \$500 or less;

(2) Release the contractor or subcontractor from the liability for liquidated damages of \$500 or less; or

(3) Recommend that the Secretary of Labor reduce or waive liquidated damages over \$500.

(d) After the contracting officer determines the liquidated damages and the contractor makes appropriate payments, disburse any remaining assessments in accordance with agency procedures.

[65 FR 46065, July 26, 2000, as amended at 79 FR 24203, Apr. 29, 2014]

22.303 Administration and enforcement.

The procedures and reports required for construction contracts in subpart 22.4 also apply to investigations of alleged violations of the statute on other than construction contracts.

[48 FR 42258, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 79 FR 24203, Apr. 29, 2014]